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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/475,319	12/30/1999	BRIAN G. DUPERROUZEL	520044.403	6201
26119	7590	03/08/2005	EXAMINER	
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN LLP 121 S.W. SALMON STREET SUITE 1600 PORTLAND, OR 97204				NGUYEN, NHON D
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2179		

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/475,319	DUPERROUZEL ET AL.
	Examiner Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen	Art Unit 2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 November 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 44-66 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 44-66 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 December 1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02142005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to amendment, filed 11/08/2004.
2. Claims 44-66 are pending in this application. Claims 44, 56, 57, 65 and 66 are independent claims. In this amendment, no claim is canceled, no claim is amended, and no claim is added. This action is made final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
4. Claims 44-46, 51, 52, 54-59, 63, 64, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adams et al. ("Adams", US 6,237,030) in view of Xia et al. ("Xia", US 6,252,594).

As per independent claim 44, Adams teaches computer-implemented method of displaying a plurality of web pages, the method comprising:

retrieving a plurality of stored network addresses of web pages (col. 11, lines 20-25);
retrieving display configuration settings for the plurality of stored network addresses of the web pages, wherein the display configuration settings are associated with at least one of the plurality of web page addresses (the system retrieves the configuration settings made by the selections to the controlled menu bar on the top of fig. 5, i.e. *File, Edit, View, ... Options*);

requesting the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses; receiving data for the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses; simultaneously displaying the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses (col. 11, lines 38-51);

Adams does not disclose the display configuration settings are configured to indicate at least one scroll position for at least one of the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses, wherein the displaying navigates to the at least one scroll position indicated by the configuration settings for the at least one of the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses. Xia discloses the position of the scroll bar of a document is configured by being saved to be used in the future when reopening the document (col. 9, lines 18-20). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to use the teaching from Xia of saving the position of the scroll bar of a document for future uses in Adams' system since it would allow a user to reopen exactly the portion of the document where he/she previously left off.

As per claim 45, which is dependent on claim 44, Adams teaches the displaying comprises displaying the web pages in a plurality of panes, wherein the panes are contained in a single window (fig. 8).

As per claim 46, which is dependent on claim 45, Adams teaches: the configuration settings comprise settings indicating toolbars to be displayed in respective of the plurality of the panes; and displaying the web pages in the plurality of panes

comprises displaying toolbars for the panes as indicated by the configuration settings (col. 11, lines 52-56).

As per claim 51, which is dependent on claim 44, since Adams' system is an internet/Web system, it is inherent to have the retrieving retrieves the configuration settings from within HTML comment statements.

As per claim 52, which is dependent on claim 44, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 44.

As per claims 54 and 55, which are dependent on claims 44 and 54 respectively, Adams teaches:

receiving a user indication of a name for the plurality of stored network addresses of web pages (120 of fig. 5), wherein the retrieving retrieves the plurality of stored network addresses and display configuration settings based on the name (99 of fig. 5), and wherein the user indication is received by selection from a list (105 of fig. 5).

As per claim 56, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 44.

As per independent claim 57, Adams teaches a method of configuring display of a plurality of simultaneously displayed web pages, the method comprising:

simultaneously displaying the plurality of web pages, wherein the web pages are identified by respective network addresses (fig. 8), and a user can indicate which portion of at least one of the web pages is to be displayed, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages (move up and down each of web pages in fig. 8 to the portions preferred by a user);

receiving a user indication of a title for the plurality of web pages (120 of fig. 5);
storing, as associated with title, the respective network addresses; receiving a user indication that web pages for the title are to be re-displayed (col. 11, lines 26-36; e.g. 120 of fig. 5);

retrieving the respective network addresses (col. 11, lines 26-36; e.g. 120 of fig. 5) and the display configuration settings (the system retrieves the configuration settings made by the selections to the controlled menu bar on the top of fig. 5, i.e. *File, Edit, View, ... Options*);

requesting the plurality of web pages identified by the respective network addresses; receiving data associated with the network addresses, wherein the data represents subsequently requested versions of the plurality of web pages; and simultaneously re-displaying the plurality of web pages (col. 11, lines 38-51).

Adams does not disclose storing display configuration settings indicating the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages, wherein the re-displaying displays a portion of at least one of the subsequently requested versions of the plurality of web pages corresponding to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages as indicated by the display configuration settings. Xia discloses the position of the scroll bar of a document is configured by being saved to be used in the future when reopening the document (col. 9, lines 18-20). It would

have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to use the teaching from Xia of saving the position of the scroll bar of a document for future uses in Adams' system since it would allow a user to reopen exactly the portion of the document where he/she previously left off.

As per claim 58, which is dependent on claim 57, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 45.

As per claim 59, which is dependent on claim 58, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 52.

As per claim 63, which is dependent on claim 58, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 46.

As per claim 64, which is dependent on claim 57, Adams teaches:
presenting a web browser window comprising a plurality of panes, wherein each of the plurality of panes in the browser is configured to allow a user to modify a display configuration of the panes, wherein the user can browse web pages at different network addresses independently of web pages in other panes (col. 11, lines 52-56);
wherein receiving indications of a plurality of user-selected web pages and receiving user selected display configuration settings comprises receiving a single action by the user to store

network addresses of a currently-open web page (col. 12, lines 1-8) and display settings for each pane (col. 11, lines 52-56).

As per independent claim 65, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 57.

5. Claims 47, 49, 50, 60-62, and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adams et al. (“Adams”, US 6,237,030) in view of Xia et al. (“Xia”, US 6,252,594) and further in view of Staab (US 5,499,334).

As per claims 47, 49 and 50, Adams does not disclose the display configuration settings further comprise settings indicating a pane position of one or more of the panes; displaying the panes in positions as indicated by the configuration settings; and settings indicating a size of one or more of the panes; the displaying comprises displaying the pane having the size as indicated by the display configuration settings, wherein the settings indicating the size comprise at least one dimension of a pane in pixels. Staab teaches that at col. 5, lines 44-46 and col. 9, lines 50-65. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Staab of settings indicating a pane position of one or more of the panes and settings indicating a size of one or more of the panes in Adams’s system since it would a user adjust the display area within the panes freely depending on the amount of information needed to display on each pane.

As per claim 60, which is dependent on claim 58, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 47.

As per claim 61, which is dependent on claim 58, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 49.

As per claim 62, which is dependent on claim 61, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 50.

As per independent claim 66, it is rejected under the same rationale as claims 57, 60, 61, and 63.

6. Claims 48 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adams et al. (“Adams”, US 6,237,030) in view of Xia et al. (“Xia”, US 6,252,594) and further in view of Matthews, III et al. (“Matthews”, US 6,344,865).

As per claim 48, which is dependent on claim 45, Adams does not disclose the display configuration settings comprise an indication of a screen resolution; and the displaying re-scales display panes to respective relative areas indicated by the configuration settings. Matthews teaches the adjustment of the screen resolution of a display screen (col.11, lines 14-15). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Matthews teaching with Adams’ display system to adjust the display area to accommodate to the user’s viewing level and/or preference.

As per claim 53, which is dependent on claim 44, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 48.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 11/08/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argued the following:

- (a) Adams does not disclose "display configuration settings", as recited in claim 44, but instead shows only graphical menus.
- (b) The position of the "scroll bar" as described by Xia, describes the position of the bar within a window and does not describe the "scrolling position" recited in claim 44.

Examiner disagrees for the following reasons:

- (a) As illustrated by fig.6 and fig.8 and recited in column 11, lines 38-64, four web documents are configured to retrieved and display concurrently. By that, Adam does teach "display configuration settings".
- (b) The scroll bar not only describes the position of the bar within a window, but also describes the location of the scroll box 366 within the scroll shaft 364 (col. 9, lines 8-14), which indicates the fraction of the document left to be scrolled through (col. 6, lines 41-47). Therefore, the scroll bar does describe the "scrolling position".

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiries

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-4139. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday with every other Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571)272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER